

**A method of and an apparatus for testing  
connections in a network.**

5 The invention relates to a method of and an apparatus for testing or checking network connections through which electronic data are exchanged between network elements of a network, especially between elements of a telecommunications network, or a network of traffic and transportation engineering or power engineering systems.

10 Typically, in a network, such as a telecommunications network a plurality of network elements are interconnected in such a way that electronic data can be exchanged by one network element with at least one other network element or with a plurality of other network elements. The exchange of data between the network elements may be  
15 accomplished by wired and/or wireless connections. As interconnections become more common between individual networks (e.g. telephone, data, multimedia networks) which originally existed as independent networks and now are growing into greater webs of networks, the forms of transmission to be utilized in such larger  
20 networks have become more varied.

In the present description the terms network and net will be used as synonyms for an arrangement of electric/electronic devices and apparatus between which electronic information can be exchanged through wireless connections and/or wired connections. For instance,  
25 a net may comprise mobile telecommunications networks for transmitting essential parts of different types of electronic information (speech, text, image, and data) between network elements via a radio net, such as mobile radiocommunications. At present, various embodiments of mobile telecommunications networks are in  
30 use, and different generations of development may be present in a single embodiment. Cellular mobile telecommunications or mobile communications networks based on radiotransmission are the mobile equivalent to fixed public networks of telecommunications, such as telephone networks or the ISDN net (Integrated Services Digital  
35 Network). Mobile communications networks are connected to the fixed networks through suitable gateways.

Other networks relate to netlike combinations of power or energy plants and transportation or traffic engineering systems which permit electronic data to be exchanged through data connections. In this context it is possible to have means and equipment from  
5 different technical fields linked in a single network.

The customary telecommunications network at the present time is a so-called second generation network or net utilizing the GSM standard (Global System for Mobile Communication). GSM networks comprise a uniform radio interface between mobile user stations and  
10 the network, and the various types of information (speech, text, image, and data) can be transmitted in the form of digital signals through this interface.

The GPRS standard (General Packet Radio Service) is a further development of the GSM standard and is distinct from the former by transmitting electronic data on a packet base within the GSM  
15 network. What this means is that, prior to transmission, the electronic information to be passed on is divided into packets which then are reassembled at the receiving station.

While transmission rates in a conventional GSM network are  
20 approximately 9.6 kbits/sec, GPRS permits a transmission bandwidth of about 150 kbits/sec per subscriber. Further essential improvement of the transmission bandwidth is expected to be achieved with the new so-called third generation of mobile communications networks (IMT2000 or UMTS offering as much as 2 Mbits/sec).

25 Regardless of the particular embodiment of the mobile communications network and the respective transmission standard applied, the various forms of implementation have one thing in common: a plurality of network elements communicate with one another or links between them can be formed for a limited period of time so to create  
30 a plurality of connections. This renders electronic data exchange in the respective network very complex.

The complex nature as well as the wide and dense geographic distribution of network elements make it difficult to test and

examine electronic connections, especially for purposes of fault diagnosis and error location in networks via which electronic data are exchanged, with the inclusion of fixed networks and/or mobile communication networks.

5 It is an object of the invention to provide a method of and an apparatus for testing or checking connections in a network, especially for effective fault localization or error tracking, which will permit cost effective network verification in correspondence with any particular application.

10 This object is met, in accordance with the invention, by a method as defined in claim 1 and an apparatus as defined in claim 11.

15 It is an essential advantage of the invention, in comparison with the prior art, that testing components or checking means can be utilized flexibly to meet any particular testing task aimed at detecting and gathering test signals required to solve the testing task in question in networks, in particular networks including network elements which are located at different places remote from one another. The testing equipment available can be configured as required for any particular testing case in order to detect, record,  
20 collect and process the desired test signals. When selecting the testing components for a concrete testing task it may be convenient to take into account the location of the network where the testing component is coupled as that reveals the kind of test signal which the individual test component can or cannot supply to meet the  
25 testing task in question.

Another advantage resides in the fact that in case of failure of a testing component, other testing components in the network can be drawn upon to try and solve the testing task. To this end it may be advantageous to select the other testing components so that they  
30 will detect the same test data which would have been recorded had the failed testing component been functioning. However, it is likewise possible to have the other testing components detect test signals which are dependent on those test signals which normally would be detectable by the failed testing component.

The synchronization in time of the testing components, as included in the testing method, makes sure that the testing components which are involved in a particular testing task and which, as a rule, are distributed throughout the network will be synchronized in time for each case of application. That is important when the testing components which must cooperate to meet a specific testing task are selected and connected anew for each case of application.

According to a convenient further development of the invention a current testing task, once completed, is followed by another current testing task for which another master-server configuration is established in response to this other current testing task. The at least one other testing component is configured as a master testing component, while the one testing component is configured as a server testing component. In this manner it is assured that a master or server testing function can be assigned to a particular testing component depending on the particular case of application. Thus the testing components can be adapted individually to the respective testing or checking task to be performed.

In the case of a preferred modification of the invention the establishment of the master-server configuration in response to the current testing task and/or the establishment of the other master-server configuration in response to the other current testing task are limited to a predetermined period of time the duration of which depends on the current testing task or the other current testing task, respectively. This makes sure that testing components having fulfilled their respective functions in a testing task will not remain unnecessarily occupied for jobs done but instead will be available and free again to assume the next testing task.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention the processing of electronic signals fulfilling different functions is improved by the provision of a synchronization connection between the master testing component and the server testing component for automatic synchronizing in time of the master testing component and the server testing component. Synchronization signals are exchanged through

this synchronization connection. Test signals and synchronization signals thus can be separated easily.

5 An embodiment of the invention, preferred particularly in the context of a testing task for which a plurality of server testing components cooperate with a master testing component, provides for synchronization signals transmitted from the master testing component to the server testing component to comprise time standard signals so that the automatic synchronizing in time is released by the master testing component. Uniform synchronization in time of all  
10 the server testing components cooperating with the master testing component, therefore, can be guaranteed.

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5 In a convenient embodiment of the invention synchronization in time of high-quality goods is achieved by the fact that the master testing component and/or the server testing component receive time standard signals for time synchronization, the signals being transmitted via radio connections. This permits time standard signals of standard time transmitters or satellite stations to be used.

20 The fields of application of the method proposed by the invention are broadened still further by advantageous embodiments providing for simulation signals to be generated and fed into the network. A convenient modification of the invention may provide for generation and supply to the net of simulation signals by means of the master testing component as well as storage in the master testing component  
25 of electronic data of the simulation signals, including associated electronic simulation signal time information in response to the previously accomplished synchronizing in time, and further may provide for the electronic data of the simulation signals stored in the master testing component to be taken into account automatically  
30 in the processing of the current electronic test signals transmitted from the server testing component to the master testing component.

Alternatively, or as a supplement, a further development of the invention provides for generation of further simulation signals by the server testing component which then are fed into the network,

for electronic data of the further simulation signals, including associated electronic simulation time information in response to the previously accomplished synchronizing in time to be transmitted from the server testing component to the master testing component, and  
5 for the electronic data of the further simulation signals transmitted from the server testing component to the master testing component to be taken into account automatically in the processing of the current electronic test signals transmitted from the server testing component to the master testing component.

10 A preferred embodiment of the invention may include provision for electronic data of specific characteristics of the network to be taken into consideration automatically when the test connection is established and when the master-server configuration is established in response to the current testing task and/or when the further  
15 master-server configuration in response to the further current testing task is established. When resolving a concrete testing problem, it is thus possible to take into account automatically something like statistic information on the location-dependent occurrence and frequency of faults in the network. Hereby, the performance of the testing task is optimized in that test signals  
20 are detected which, on the one hand, are highly likely to include the necessary error information and, on the other hand, may be evaluated advantageously for error localization and recognition, respectively.

25 An embodiment of the arrangement of testing components adapted to be configured individually in response to a particular case of application so as to optimize the method is obtained by applying a client-server process to form the master-server configuration in response to the current testing task and/or the further master-  
30 server configuration in response to the further current testing task.

The advantageous further developments disclosed in the dependent apparatus claims possess the same advantages as described in connection with the corresponding method features. More  
35 specifically, user friendliness of the testing apparatus is improved

if the apparatus comprises display means for electronic output of the current electronic testing signals detected and/or the current electronic testing signals processed by the processing means and/or a user interface for detection of user inputs and/or output of user data.

The advantages of the method and apparatus devised for testing electronic signals in a network are highlighted above all when applied to a telecommunications network, such as a GSM network, a GPRS network, or a UMTS network.

The invention will be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 illustrates an example of network architecture according to the GSM standard;

Fig. 2 shows a partial structure of a network according to the GPRS standard;

Fig. 3 illustrates architecture as shown in fig. 1, including testing components connected to individual network connections;

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic presentation of a plurality of interconnected testing components;

Fig. 5 presents block diagrams of a plurality of testing components; and

Fig. 6 illustrates architecture as shown in fig. 3, including a plurality of testing components coupled to network connections.

Fig. 1 shows typical architecture of a network which utilizes the GSM standard for transmission of information. Mobile stations MSI, MSII (MS - Mobile Station) 1, 2 permit the respective user to access the GSM network. The mobile stations 1, 2 each consist of a mobile apparatus proper and a special user module (SIM - Subscriber Identity Module). Mobile station 1 may enter into contact with a

BSSI (BSS - Base Station System of a radio cell) 3 for exchanging electronic data with the other mobile station 2, the BSSI constituting an interface to the mobile stations 1, 2 which can be reached by radio transmission, on the one hand, and to the fixed  
5 infrastructure of the GSM network, on the other hand. By their respective radio cells, one or more BSSs assure geographic radio coverage of the mobile communications network and set up individual connections to the freely moving mobile stations 1, 2, as may be required. A BSS may be subdivided further into one or more  
10 transmitter/receiver stations (BTS - Base Transceiver Station) and an associated central control means (BSC - Base Station Controller).

When mobile station 1 has made a connection to BSSI 3 a call request from mobile station 1 is passed on to a mobile switching means MSC1 (MSC - Mobile Switching Center) 4. The MSC1 4 provides interfaces to  
15 the connected BSSs, other MSCs, data bases or registers 7, ... 11 (VLR - Visited Location Register, HLR - Home Location Register, AUC - Authentication Register, EIR - Equipment Identification Register, SCF - Switching Control Function) and/or connected terminal equipment.

20 The call request from mobile station MSI 1 is passed on by establishing a connection between the mobile switching means MSC1 4 and another mobile switching means MSCII 5. Thereupon, this other mobile switching means MSCII 5 sets up a connection with another BSSII 6. Finally, a connection is made between the other BSSII 6 and  
25 the other mobile switching means MSCII 5. Thereupon electronic signals can be exchanged between mobile station MSI 1 and the other mobile station MSII 2.

Fig. 2 shows an example of a partial structure of a network in which mobile communication takes place on the basis of the GPRS standard.  
30 In this case the electronic data exchange between network elements 20, ... 27, e.g. between SGSN (Serving GPRS Support Node) and HLR (Home Location Register) is based on respective interface-related protocol standards. Examples of interface-related protocol standards are indicated in fig. 2 by corresponding letters, such as Gr, Ga,  
35 Gn, or Gi. These designations characterize the transmission standard



used on the respective associated network connections 30, ... 36 as indicated in fig. 2 by corresponding arrows. The respective data exchange is effected on different protocol levels or layers, such as GTP, MAP, ... each fulfilling a respective function (cf. the lower right hand area in fig. 2, for example).

Fig. 3 illustrates the architecture according to fig. 1, wherein individual testing components TCI, TCII and TCIII, respectively, either stationary or portable ones, for example so-called test/check computers, are linked to individual connections within the architecture. The test components TCI, TCII, and TCIII, respectively, are able to detect electronic signals which are being exchanged through the respective connections 101, 102, or 103 in the network architecture. To this end the testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII, respectively, comprise suitable measuring modules which are known as such for the network to be tested from the fields of measurement technology and diagnostics. The connections within the network architecture to which testing components are to be connected may be determined in dependence on a particular case of application. Statistic data, particularly on error frequency and load behavior, preferably may be drawn upon for selecting the connections to be checked. The testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII, respectively, are configured by means of suitable software so that they will be useful for performing the particular testing task once linked to the respective connection 101, 102, or 103 in the network architecture.

A respective signal and measurement data connection may be set up between the testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII, respectively, in order to carry out a particular testing task. Fig. 4 diagrammatically shows signal and measurement data connections 40, 41 drawn in continuous lines between the testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII. Let it be assumed, for example, that testing component TCI is assigned a master function for the testing task to be undertaken, while the other testing components TCII and TCIII are operated in a secondary mode (server mode and server mode, respectively). Fundamentally, however, each one of the testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII may take over a master or a server function. The function of the respective testing component is

determined electronically, depending on the testing task, by configuring the respective testing component TCI, TCII, or TCIII in accordance with the task to be performed. The configuration conveniently is effected by remote control as this is advantageous particularly with networks covering a wide distribution area.

In the case at issue, the testing component TCI configured as master testing means assumes control of the testing task. A control means of the master testing component TCI, comprising a processor and storage means, causes synchronization in time of the testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII for carrying out the testing task so that triggering will be warranted in the context of the testing task. To this end, time standard signals are exchanged via synchronization connections 42, 43. An even more precise synchronization in time of the testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII, respectively, (e.g. +/- 20 ppm, depending on the transmission speed) can be achieved by means of a standard time transmitter or by a time standard which is receivable via satellite.

Once time synchronization has been effected automatically, the master testing component TCI initiates the testing procedure. In the course of the testing procedure all the testing components utilized in response to the particular testing task to be performed, sample test signals provided with a precise time stamp from the respective one of the connections 101, 102, and 103 to which they are linked. The test signals detected are transmitted by the server testing components TCII and TCIII to the master testing component TCI. In the master testing component TCI the test signals received are associated with one another in such a way that subsequently they can be evaluated by the master testing component TCI according to their hierarchy in time and function so that a test result may be derived from them. The processing/evaluating of the test signals detected also may be carried out, at least partly, in the server testing components TCII and TCIII already. In this way the test signals especially may be enhanced in part, such as by allowing for their time stamps.

The testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII may be equipped, individually or all together, with means for generating simulation signals. These simulation signals are used to generate electronic signals which are coupled into the respective connection 101, 102, or 103. Electronic test signals or checking signals thus may be fed into the network and their transmission within the network may be recorded by means of other testing components TCI, TCII, TCIII. This permits verification of the automatic fault control and allows suitable countermeasures according to international standards.

As shown in fig. 4, the testing components TCI, TCII, TCIII each are connected to a screen or display means 44, 45, and 46, respectively, which may be used for indicating test results. It is conceivable to provide for none or not all of the testing components TCI, TCII, TCIII to be connected to a means for display.

The distribution of the testing components TCI, TCII, TCIII throughout the network architecture so as to meet certain statistic requirements, for example, in terms of error frequency in certain network connections, as well as the flexible utilization of the testing components (master/server operation) depending on the specific testing task to be performed, have the great advantage that an application-specific testing procedure can be determined to be practiced even if individual testing components and/or individual network elements should fail. In case of failure of a testing component intended to act as master testing component, for instance, this task may be taken over by another testing component. In this manner, testing or checking system availability similar to that of the internet principle can be achieved.

Fig. 5 is a schematic presentation of block diagrams of interconnected testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII. The testing components TCI, TCII, and TCIII each comprise a user interface (GUI - Graphical User Interface) for detection and output of user inputs. They further each comprise one or more application modules for configuration of the testing component in accordance with the respective testing/measuring task to be performed, one or more testing interfaces or modules 52.1, 52.2 for detecting test signals,

Fig. 6 illustrates an example of a connection of a plurality of testing components TC1, ... TC6 in the partial structure of a mobile communications network as shown in fig. 3. When performing a testing task, the plurality of testing components TC1, ... TC6 exchange measurement data and other signals depending on the particular testing task through (virtual) intercommunication connections.

25 The features of the invention disclosed in the above specification,  
in the claims and drawings may be essential to implementing the  
invention in its various embodiments, both individually and in any  
combination.